

1/2 ton, new, fast, and powerful steamer BARW
 is bound in the Melbourne trade, and will ply regu
 larly fortnightly.
 Will leave Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street, &
 Melbourne, on SATURDAY, 24th instant, at 1 p.m.
 Return, 26th inst.; and average, 27.
 CAIRD, PATERNON, & CO., agents, Barrack
 street.
 STEAMERS TO EDINB AND HOBART TOWN.—
 TASMANIA, JOHN CLIMES, commander, fro
 Graham Wharf, at 12 noon SATURDAY, 24th.
 Return, 26th inst. WILKINS, KERRY, and CO.
 MARY LEACH STEAMERS' DAILY
 Leave Oyster Quay at 10.15, 2.15, 5.30
 Wednesday; 10.30, 2.30
 Friday; 10.30, 2.30, 5.15, 10.45.
 Fare, 1s. each way.
 MARY, for the MANNING River, for freight
 or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

SHIP EVENING STAR, FROM NEW YORK.
Commissary by the above vessel are required to pass BILLS OF LADING, for TOWNS' Warehouse. Bills of lading must be procured and freight paid, when an order for delivery will be given. All goods impeding the discharge will be entered and stored at the risk and expense of commissary.

R. TOWNS and CO., agents.

SHIP WANATA, from LIVERPOOL, will discharge at Walker's Wharf. All goods impeding discharge to be cleared and stored at commissary's risk and expense. The master will not be responsible for loss or damage to cargo when loaded. Bills of lading must be produced in office of undersigned, and delivery orders obtained before goods leave the wharf.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 710, Pitt-st. North.

Captain CORRIALL will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the crew of the Wanata without his written authority.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY. Captain—Assistant Inspector
Volunteer Artillery Office, Sydney, 21st September.

NAVAL BRIGADE.—All hands to muster at Flag-
staff Hill, on SATURDAY next, the 24th instant,
at 2.30 p.m., in uniform, with carbines and sword bayo-
netted. Band to attend.

FRANCIS NIXON, Captain Commanding.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The Parade for the Sydney
Battalion and Suburban Corps will be formed at
the Rags Park Parade on SATURDAY next, at 2.30 p.m.,
and proceed to the Oatley Domain, in accordance with
Orders of the day, issued by the Committee.

THOMAS BAXTER, Lieutenant Adjutant.
Volunteer Office, 21st September.

SOUTH SYDNEY COMPANY.—A full Muster is
requested for COMPANY DRILL, by Sergeant-Major
LEWIS, THIS EVENING, at Railway Station, at 7.45
sharp.

JOHN DAWSON, Captain.

EDGEMOND, 414, George-street.
WHY go and buy Walking Daddies to places where
 you can get a new pair of shoes when you can get
 your choice out of hundreds, from 6s. 6d. each, at
 MALINER'S Toy Warehouse, opposite the Market,
 George-street.
YDNEY MORNING HERALD AND
STUDEN'S MAIL
 ADVERTISEMENTS received by—
 Gordon and Gotech, Hunter-street,
 R. Low, Lever George-street,
 J. Palmer, Adelaide-street,
 J. Lucas, Upper South Road Road,
 Thos. Farrow, Farning and Stanley sts., Woodroston,
 J. Dewey, opposite National School, Fallowfield,
 Wm. G. Smith, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 7

as Bookkeeper, one accustomed to timber manu-
facture; also a SALESMAN and SHIPPING
CLERK, experienced in the above places.
WANTED, lady, after the Michouds Reunion, a
young LADY, with good references, competent
to advanced classes in English and French. Apply
either only to Miss FLOWER, Centreburg street.

WANTED, by a young Man, a SITUATION as
ASSISTANT in a store or wholesale provision
house; good character given, if required. Address
J. REYNOLDS Ohio.

WANTED, a young Woman, to act as DAIRY-
MAID, and make herself useful as General SER-
VANT. Apply W. H. HOLMES, Market and Cass
streets.

WANTED, a responsible Person, as NEEDLES-
MAN, to make up the dress; one that
is highly understood in sewing. Apply to Mr.
EDMUND LAMBERT, Beulah, North Street,
the Crocker Quay.

[illegible]

WOMAN FEELING ABOUT THE ALABAMA AND KEARSARGE FIGHT.

From the Special Correspondent of the Spectator.

New York, July 9, 1864.

DO not yet know what importance to attach to the news of the last week. I have not been in London or behind, Petersburg, against which he has not been active." The insurgents have made a great Maryland, the importance of which we are not to be told from the lips of official information. Captain Lee can scarcely suppose that he could divert from his great purpose by a such a contest as Georgia, Sherman again moves forward. The position of the Alabama Mountain, which was too strong carried against the rebels, and the orders were successfully turned, and Johnston, or whoever is now in command, was obliged to evacuate his works and retreat.

THE destruction of the Alabama will be a strike at you, because you see this letter, I venture to think, from it at the time of being superfluous, if not of the mistakes have been made in regard to which may properly be corrected. It is not possible that all the circumstances of the affair have been seen, that Captain Winslow, of the Kearsarge, challenged Semmes to come out and fight him. Semmes, as previously mentioned in this report, just published, that Semmes was challenged, and to his challenge the intimation that he would not fight him but a day or two, "a piece of time, a great bluffing," which is "a good specimen of the captain of the Kearsarge did not say, I believe, that such a challenge as he was said to have would have been unprecedented in our navy. On the news came by the steamer before that he had the new Kearsarge, that Captain Winslow had challenged Semmes to come out and fight him, we received the announcement mingled incredulity and surprise, and in the face of the positiveness of the assertion, being so sure that no such challenge had been given. Yankees don't send challenges through anemone except them, and get beaten, as when in the war of 1812 Lawrence of the Chesapeake accepted the challenge of Brooke, captain of the British frigate *Mercure*, and lost his ship in an action of five minutes off Boston harbour. Yankees fight because duty requires it, and only in the way of a bluff. The Kearsarge would have remained of Chesapeake, and the Alabama in any case—that is, she went there for a day or two, Captain Winslow would have had an opportunity to escape him, the whole story would have ended there, and he would not have been broken, certainly, dejected, or humiliated. Captain Winslow had nothing to do with the affair; it was simply a trick played in it as it showed that he who sent it was an arrogant man. He begged that the Kearsarge would not fight, because he intended to fight her," when the captain of the Alabama, who was passing through part of what the London *Times* calls his "brave and glorious" career of burning hantmen and fleeing from armed ships, for the purpose of compelling him to fight or surrender, was a proved fight, and a victory, and a triumph, of his assumption, of cool arrogance, is worthy of him, because it is so characteristic of the tone of slaveholding oligarchy of the Southern States. It is the attack on Charles Sumner upon the floor of the Senate Chamber, on the 19th of April, 1856, by Senator James Butler (the "lamented Brooks" of the *Richmond papers*) standing by revolver in hand, while Butler equally "chivalric" (said by the same papers) "a first-rate and most successful" man, was an unarmed and unsuspecting man sensible of the danger of the breeding, the good taste, the honour, the decency to which the gentlemen of the slaveholding States set up a peculiar claim, which is admitted in the *Times* to have been a "manly undertaking to destroy this Republic," and which our Yankees are not in the least inclined to do.

ANOTHER point of this subject may be worthy of attention. The London *Examiner*, noticing the attack on the Alabama, says that the ship of the *Alabama* and the *Excellent* command, ship did come perhaps for the care of his ordnance; Captain Lee made his guns. Mr. Laird built his ships. The *Alabama* was a beautiful conjunction of the art of armament and speed. The *Alabama* was a work of shipbuilding." &c. Now the Kearsarge was built, manned and officered by Yankees. Yankees guns and gunners, and was only one-third-rate in pace, strength, speed, weight of metal. Yet she was in the *Alabama* in the early part of her career, and is far inferior to her gunboats of her own race now carrying out on the stocks. What, then, can be the reason for the Alabama's success? The answer is, that she had a better crew, while she herself had only three men, and was but slightly injured, although her guns fired two shots to her one? Again we are obliged to look for the reason of the difference in the moral and intellectual character of the men of English race in this country to which British observers have so constantly drawn attention during the fifty years.

IT is much to be regretted that Captain Semmes and number of other prisoners of war, who had been taken by the ship, were not sent to England, but the Alabama for that special purpose, were held by officer himself carried off and set at liberty by the *Alabama*. The *Alabama* was a ship of the *Alabama* and the *Excellent* command, ship did come perhaps for the care of his ordnance; Captain Lee made his guns. Mr. Laird built his ships. The *Alabama* was a beautiful conjunction of the art of armament and speed. The *Alabama* was a work of shipbuilding." &c. Now the Kearsarge was built, manned and officered by Yankees. Yankees guns and gunners, and was only one-third-rate in pace, strength, speed, weight of metal. Yet she was in the *Alabama* in the early part of her career, and is far inferior to her gunboats of her own race now carrying out on the stocks. What, then, can be the reason for the Alabama's success? The answer is, that she had a better crew, while she herself had only three men, and was but slightly injured, although her guns fired two shots to her one? Again we are obliged to look for the reason of the difference in the moral and intellectual character of the men of English race in this country to which British observers have so constantly drawn attention during the fifty years.

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PERHAPS the very last thing that a worshipper of nineteenth century progress would fix upon as desirable or necessary to society in these times is repose. More activity, more enterprise, more sharpness, more schools, more Parliamentary votes, more churches, more Bibles, more industrial exhibitions, more workmen's clubs, more museums, more bands, even more cheap literature he might desire, according to his opinions or his prejudices; but neither reflection nor feeling would lead him to ask for more repose. It would be an extremely arduous task to convince him that such a thing as repose would, in the nature of things, be likely to constitute an element in the well-being of mankind. Yet the absence of repose underlies many of the worst absurdities and weaknesses in our modern English society. If we had more time to think, we should have less shallowness, less confusion, less indifference to the solution of serious and important questions, and when we happened to apply ourselves to them, less impatience in their investigation. We should not demand as we now do in the newspapers, a perpetual outpouring of half-formed opinion, on matters and at seasons wherein the collection of any sound opinion at all is a doubtful if not an impossible task. We should not patronise, as we do through the circulating libraries, a world of abortive or feeble productions, purporting to be sketches of contemporary life and manners, but in reality failing to accomplish, sometimes omitting so much as to recognise, even the humblest ends of fiction. To the eyes of reviewers, we should imagine that the ordinary reader, desirous of no more than keeping himself pretty well informed about books whose titles are mentioned in drawing-room conversation, must feel his heart sick at the perusal of what he contemplates the surging sea of print upon which we are all afloat.

Optim divo rogat in pesti
Prenasus Agat.

The books on Mudie's "new and choice" list alone are more than three hundred in number; and the increase of that library within quite recent years, and in spite of the growth of several similar institutions, is nothing short of prodigious.

Another of the surprising phenomena that indicate our social restlessness and excitability is the development of our summer migrations. *Push* occasionally strings together a dozen of the most cogent reasons for remaining at home during the summer, and among the many good words which it wittily subverts there is none better than this. The gains of travel are great; the gains of tourism (for the fact is so distinct as to justify a word appropriated to itself) are often many degrees worse than nothing. Yet the mania of unrest spreads, cherished by the ingenuity and enterprise of agents, backed by the ignorance of persons who, at the cost of any inconvenience, to go where others go, and to stare at what others are staring at. Let any one who possesses a moderate acquaintance with Continental travel reflect on what must be the fate of those unfortunate who yield to the charm of advertisements promising "Switzerland for ten guineas, North Italy and Venice for fifteen." Conceive the number and length of those cheery hours, relieved by clouds of dust and the tobacco, that must be spent in going out and home on a ten guinea Swiss tour. If a new and excruciating mode of punishment were about to be devised, we can imagine nothing more complete than causing the criminal to "do Paris" every day for a month, according to the plan laid down by a guide professing beyond all others to be the "best tourist's" only trustworthy mentor. The strongest constitution would not stand it, the most hardened villain would break down beneath it. Oakum and the crank, the treadmill and the quarry, are agreeable and salutary pastimes compared with the tremendous severities inflicted on the innocent tourist under the name of pleasure. The criminal, at nine in the morning would appropriately commence with the Chapelle Exploitée. It can be for nothing but his sake that he is starting on the round which he will have to gallop through before sundown. By the time he is turned down at half-past six in the evening, he will have been compelled to visit and gaze at no less than thirty localities, buildings, or scenes of interest in Paris. He will have been hustled perforce through the Louvre in one hour—a minute and a half allowed for the Venus de Milo, an average of three quarters of a minute each for the Raffeilles and Titians—and through the Luxembourg in another, though this will have been, as it were, a milder stroke of the lash. During something more than four hours of driving about the streets, he will be obliged to keep his head thrust out of the window, in order to catch objects, like the Tour St. Jacques and the Bourse, at which no well-principled tourist, however "prest," should deny himself one useless stare.

That these cheap schemes of locomotion are hawked about is a sensible symptom of restlessness; but it is not the cheap tourists alone that exhibit such symptoms. Go to any of the large Continental hotels—like the Schweizerhof at Lucerne, for example—and analyse the crowds of our countrymen that will be found there during the season. Deduct a larger or smaller percentage of genuine travellers, and what are the rest there for? They are here in pursuit of pleasure, pure and simple, for the first season that has witnessed them languidly dull. The feeling of the honest man whom we once heard declare at a Swiss table d'hôte, "I've seen so many fine views that upon my soul I don't care to see another," is the feeling at the bottom of their hearts; for to see a dozen fine views of a morning, and not to be bored with them, is not given to every mortal. Nor are they there in search of knowledge. When all is said, they have little more than a shifting, kaleidoscope reminiscence of Murray, Berlepech, and the slap-dash Practical Guide, and with the native population they seldom or never make the hardy attempt to mix. There are because tempted to and fro has incessantly grown to be the order of the day—a fashion the reasonableness of which they rarely allow themselves the time, or exert the energy, to canvass.

We hinted above at the mental agitation of which the daily Press, in its existing form, is at once a cause and a result. The phenomenon is not so much the quantity of news as the unreasonable mass of opinion that is daily manufactured and published. Twelve hundred leading articles in a twelvemonth are a glut and a luxury that profits

nothing. The system is bad for the writers and bad for the public. Its effects upon the public are clear—a growing dependence on opinion formed by other people, a growing familiarity with a slipshod way of thinking in which the real argument must of necessity be often shirked or shelved, and a growing incapacity to think for oneself. The existing quietude in the

region of home politics is perhaps a sign that the working classes, at least, are determined (as Mr. R. Coningsby, the engine-fitter, lately assured the *Times* that they are) on securing the blessings of a temporary repose for themselves, if only the other classes will allow them a chance. Nor are signs altogether wanting of a reaction in favour of quiet in religious questions, after the turmoil created or stimulated by recent publications.

We say this irrespectively of another tendency, which in its nature can find no more than a limited development; we mean the double tendency towards attaining intellectual repose in one of the two opposite directions of Romanist infallibility and Positive philosophy. It is no more than one would naturally expect, that a state of quiescent satisfaction should follow, whether from definite submission to a dogmatic system which, when regarded *ad intra* so to speak, must appear to be irresistibly commended by an overwhelming mass of authority and historical association; or from a definite renunciation of the negative tendencies of all philosophies whatever, and a recognition of phenomena as the only possible field of knowledge. And, in point of fact, Dr. Newman, in the *Apologia pro Vita Sua*, distinctly describes, as the result of his conversion twenty years ago, just such a condition of mind as Miss Martineau has somewhere declared herself to have attained from the point of view supplied by Auguste Comte—a state in which the mental atmosphere has become tranquillised, not overcast—a condition not of inactivity, but of quietude. When, however, we speak of a reaction in favour of religious quiet, we mean no more than to imply that what popular curiosity on points of divinity may have been aroused in England by late scientific discoveries and discussions, or by the controversies on the Pentateuch and the Life of Our Lord, is in some measure working itself out, and giving place to the more wholesome inclination to make the most of what theology we have, and to see what a little patience, but not unobservant, waiting may do towards clearing the way for some desired solutions.

It is a great deal easier to describe social phenomena than to account for them. And if it be really the case—as we are not singular in believing it to be—that a morbid degree of restlessness still prevails among us, the fact is not to be referred to, nor explained by, any single cause that one could lay the finger upon. It will not, however, be absurd to assume, as one among the several sources of disquietude, that we are still agitated (to a much wider extent than we are conscious of) by that series of rapid innovations in the application of the useful arts, which, taken together, has amounted to no less than a social revolution. It is only eighty years since the first mail-coach was put upon the road, amidst a general outcry against the folly, and even the impiety of attempting to travel at eight or ten miles an hour. So lately as forty years ago, the first sod of the first railway was still unturned. The system of Penny Postage (as generally applied throughout the kingdom) is not yet twenty years old; the Electric Telegraph Company not yet twenty. Within the last twelve years an abnormal impetus has been given, by the concurrence of several circumstances, to the extension of Newspapers in England. The advertisement duty was abolished in 1853. In 1855 the stamp duty was removed, or rendered optional for the purpose of paying the penny postage, and franking circulation during fifteen days after the date of issue. The paper duty has disappeared; and machinery has been introduced, and perfected, rendering it possible to turn out from twenty to twenty-five thousand copies of a newspaper in an hour. The extent of printed matter in daily circulation through the newspapers is now enormous. To say nothing of the cheap papers, the *Times* on ordinary days consists of a printed surface about equal to forty square feet, and on days when an extra quarto sheet is supplied, to forty-four or forty-five feet.

We are no doubt becoming daily more familiarised to these great innovations; but the point to which we are calling attention is that they are still quite recent, and that their vast stimulating and disturbing effect is by no means spent as yet. But invention does not always remain at high pressure, nor the application of discoveries either, which is much the same thing. By and by we shall have grown more used to these social appliances, and to the amazing details of commercial progress; and at the same time there will be, if we may argue from past history, a lull in our creative energies. It may be doubted, for example, whether society will be subjected for some generations to come to any stimulus at all corresponding in magnitude and force to the application of steam to locomotion. We may say and have time to settle down. We may cease complaining to regard the age as a fast one, and may perhaps from straining every nerve (as the Guide-Book compilers say that they do) in order to "meet it" and to "be very with it." And we may no longer be driven from pillar to post as we now are by the "ever-augmenting facilities of travel, extension of commerce, progress of civilization, and miscellaneous developments of the day."

It is a matter of satisfaction that in the reform of education—a quarter in which the restless tendency might have worked with very disastrous effect—wiser counsels have prevailed. The moderate tone of the Public Schools' Commission Report was an excellent sign, and it is not surprising to find that the appearance of that report has been already followed by a proposal for a Royal Commission to investigate the condition of middle schools. Backed by men like the Bishop of London and Lord Portesue and Lytton, the proposal will no doubt receive all the consideration which Lord Palmerston has signified to give it. Lord Portesue, in particular, has taken a leading part in the County School movement, which promises to do good work; and he is already master of a great deal of the complicated detail which would come under the notice of the Commission. It will be a great advantage to bring the minds of men who know what real progress is and ought to be, to bear directly on the education of a class not equally well informed, and liable, while searching for the true fire, to be led astray by a score of delusive will-o'-the-wisps. It is useless to allow one's imagination to be carried too far on "a wind of prophecy"; but we are perhaps not excessively sanguine in expressing a hope that, by a natural sequence of causes—among which the sound development of education will hold a foremost place—the coming generation may enjoy a higher degree of intellectual tranquillity than has fallen to the lot of our own, and that religion, science, and art may flourish under a laborious mistake.

Writing his Thoughts.—A thick-skulled school-boy had the sentence, "Hope on, hope on!" written for him to copy by his teacher. "Imagine the surprise of the latter when upon examining the younger's philosophical observations he found it rendered thus:—"Hope on, hope on!"

A WELL-KNOWN French writer, Walpole's tells us how the men at White's betted on whether a man who had fallen down in a fit at the door of the club was dead; and the wagers on his death refused to bring him back to life again. Walpole does not tell us the issue of the bet, but there is too much reason to believe that the unfortunate man perished a victim to the ingenious sophism in support of the purity of wagers.

The conduct of the men at White's is an apt illustration of the danger of allowing bets to be made on the life of a man in whose existence the better have no other interest than that derived from the betting. But who would argue from that life insurance as practised among us ought to be forbidden? The wagers in the man's death had everything to gain by his being dead. A man who effects an insurance on another's life is not allowed to recover a greater sum than he loses by the death of the person insured. The only way in which the practice of life insurance is to be prohibited is by the prohibition of the practice of life insurance entirely, and this is the course which a wise legislator would adopt. This is the reasoning of M. Dupin: he falsifies involuntarily the practice of life insurance in no reason to doubt that the Procureur-Général accurately reflects the French sentiment upon the subject. The contrast between the practice of Frenchmen and Englishmen in matters of fire and life insurance is a striking one. The Frenchman is a gambler in the matter of life insurance, and the Englishman is a gambler in the matter of fire insurance. The Frenchman is a gambler in the matter of life insurance, and the Englishman is a gambler in the matter of fire insurance. The Frenchman is a gambler in the matter of life insurance, and the Englishman is a gambler in the matter of fire insurance.

THEY have ever deeply deplored the necessity which constrained them to take up arms in defence of their rights, and of the institutions which they more ardently desire than peace, whenever their enemy, by ceasing from the unhalloved war waged upon them, shall permit them to enjoy in peace the sheltering protection of the hereditary rights and the cherished institutions. The series of successes with which it has pleased Almighty God to signal a manner to bless our arms on almost every point of our invaded border since the opening of the campaign, enables us to profess this desire of peace in the interest of civilisation and humanity, without danger of having our motives misinterpreted; of the declaration being ascribed to any unmanly sentiment or any mistrust of our ability fully to maintain the rights of the nation in any spirit of vain boasting, but in the humble acknowledgment of that Almighty protection which has vouchsafed and granted them.

The world must now see that 8,000,000 of people engaged in two services, with all the resources and all the munitions of defence as the benign bounty of nature has bestowed upon us, and animated with one spirit to encounter every sacrifice of ease, of health, of property, of life itself, in the defence of the rights of the nation, and of the independence of States, into which they were born, can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries themselves begin to feel that humanity has been long enough, that tears and blood and treasure enough have been poured out, and that the rights of the nation and the independence of States, into which they were born, can never be conquered. Will not our adversaries themselves begin to feel that humanity has been long enough, that tears and blood and treasure enough have been poured out, and that the rights of the nation and the independence of States, into which they were born, can never be conquered.

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SAGES.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR
ENGLAND.

OF NEWS FROM AUGUST 22ND TO SEPTEMBER 22ND.

The steamer Bombay, with the English mails of July, arrived in Sydney on the 11th instant.

The opening of Parliament has fixed for the 15th of October.

The Government have made arrangements for collecting the duties on goods brought into the colony from the Murray River. The collection was to commence on the 19th instant.

A special case has been tried in the Supreme Court to determine whether the Trust of the Church and School lands is still in existence. The Judges have not yet given their decision.

The annual rifle matches took place at Randwick on the 16th, 17th, and 18th instant. Although the weather was very unfavourable, the shooting showed an improvement on last year. The National Rifle Association's medal was won by Mr. C. W. Roberts.

Designs for the new General Post-office in Sydney have been approved of.

A telegraphic line direct to Adelaide is about to be constructed.

A new slate quarry has been discovered on the property of the Ophir Mining Company, near Bathurst.

The obituary for the past month contains the names of the Hon. Sir James Kemp, M.L.C., Mr. Urb. Le Sher, Mr. Thomas Cullen, and the Rev. Aaron Bercott, formerly missionary at the South Sea Islands.

The Australian Mutual Provident Society have declared, as the result of the third quinquennial examination, a profit of £80,163 on the transactions of the past five years.

The arrivals from England during the past month have been Ninesh, William Melhuish, Wanata Caroline Covey, Morning Star, City of Montreal, Princess Beatrice, and Royal Edward. The departures for London have been—William Duthie, Jessica, and Alford.

The ship Fanny Merriman, bound from San Francisco to Sydney, was wrecked on Christmas Island on the 14th July. The crew were all saved.

The Customs' revenue for August amounted to £41,716. The Receipts brought down, during the same month, 27,150 ounces.

The banks are drawing on London at par, and are buying at one per cent. discount.

GENERAL PARADE.

PRESENTATION OF VICTORIA CROSS AND RIFLE ASSOCIATION PRIZES.

On Saturday next a general parade will take place, in the Outer Domain, when, in addition to the regular troops and volunteers, the sailors and marines of the vessels of war at present in port, will muster on the ground. The occasion will be taken advantage of to present the Victoria Cross to one of the seamen of H.M.S. Harrier, for an act of bravery in New Zealand; and the Rifle Association prizes are to be presented by Lady Young. It will be noticed in the following brigade order that the parade is to be formed in the Domain at three p.m. punctually, an earlier hour than usual, and for the information of the volunteers, we publish the order.

Volunteer Officer, Hyde Park,
Sydney, 21st September, 1864.

By Order of the General Officer Commanding.

In compliance with Garrison Order of this date, the volunteers of all arms will parade in the Outer Domain on Saturday next, at 3 p.m., facing south, on the ground that will be pointed out, to witness the decoration of the Victoria Cross to one of the seamen of H.M. ship Harrier, for an act of bravery in New Zealand.

The volunteers are requested to muster strong, and with punctuality, to do all honour to the occasion of the first of these honorable decorations from Her Majesty's Majesty that has been presented in this colony.

In accordance with instructions, the parade will be formed in open column right in front, in the following order, viz.:

Royal Navy,
Royal Marines,
Royal Artillery,
Volunteer Artillery,
Detachment 1-12th Regiment,
Battalion of the 1st Volunteer Rifles,
Suburban Corps Volunteer Rifles,
Volunteer Naval Brigade.

After the decoration of the Victoria Cross, the Rifle Association Prizes will be presented by Lady Young to the successful competitors.

(Signed) J. F. KEMPT, Colonel,
I. F. Officer.

(True copy) THOMAS BAYNES,
Lieutenant and Adjutant.

DINNER TO MR. CHARLES COWPER.

A MEETING of the friends of Mr. Charles Cowper, convened by advertisement, was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, Sydney, on Saturday last, for the purpose of inviting him to a public dinner. There were between forty and fifty gentlemen present, amongst whom we observed the Mayor of Sydney, Mr. Alderman Sutherland, M.L.A., Mr. Driver, M.L.A., Mr. B. James, Mr. Morris Asher, Mr. J. G. Cohen, and Mr. J. Simmons.

Mr. SUTHERLAND was voted to the chair, and having read the advertisement of the meeting, said he would be very glad to come to any place for the purpose of serving Mr. Charles Cowper; for "with all his faults I love him still." (Cheers.)

Mr. G. B. KELLY came forward to propose "That the electors of Sydney invite Mr. Charles Cowper to a dinner." (Cheers.)

Mr. D. MORRISON seconded the resolution. He was not a blind supporter of Mr. Cowper, and he would go against him when he thought he was wrong. But Mr. Cowper had done a great deal for the benefit of the colony, and it was right that the citizens should give him a hearty recognition. (Cheers.)

Mr. DRIVER said he would take the opportunity of adding his meed of praise to the hon. gentleman to whom the dinner was given. He said that those distinguished complainers were about to pay him a very complimentary compliment, inasmuch as he had been a representative of this city for many years past. Some eight years ago when he proposed Mr. Cowper as a candidate for Sydney, he expressed the hope that he would be much respected by the citizens of Sydney, and that he would be a representative of the city. And it was only upon missing him from that position that he began truly to understand his real worth as a citizen. Mr. Cowper had taken a very prominent part in the public affairs of the colony, and it was a matter pertaining to this country for many years past; he had been looked up to, to a certain extent, as the representative of Sydney; and he would be much respected by the citizens of Sydney, and he would be a representative of the colony to the other, that they properly appreciated the past services of the Honorable Charles Cowper. (Cheers.) He had no doubt there would have been a much larger attendance if many gentlemen had been present to the dinner, and he hoped that the preparations for the English mail; but he hoped that when once this good work was set on foot those gentlemen would take part in it, and would allow their names to be put in the committee, and that such a demonstration should be got up as would be worthy of the country, and also of the man we intended to honour. (Cheers.)

Mr. JAMES HENRY spoke in support of the resolution. He was personally unacquainted with Mr. Cowper, but he had watched his career for the last twenty-three years, and he did not think there was any man who deserved so much of the country as he whom he had so long revered and the other watched with interest. Mr. Cowper was a man of high position, and he had watched his career for the last twenty-three years, and he did not think there was any man who deserved so much of the country as he whom he had so long revered and the other watched with interest. Mr. Cowper had in past years battled against tyranny and abuse in high places, and had opened the gates to the poorest man to go in and vote.

Mr. MORRISON rose to inquire what was the reason for giving a dinner to Mr. Cowper at this particular juncture.

Mrs. WHITE rose to object to Mr. Michael

L A W.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

MARRIAGE HORSE FOR SALE. bay, 16 hands high,
trotal given, at Iredale's Cottage, Bourke-street.

569 SHARES in the CARANGARA COP
MINING COMPANY
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have

Recieve instructions to sell by public auction the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 25th September, at 11 o'clock.

569 SHARES OF THE CARANGARA COPPER MINING COMPANY, on which £5 6s. each share paid, and there is an unpaid call of 8s. 6d. each due 10th July last, subject to interest.

570 These shares form part of 6398 shares held by private parties, and the value of the company is calculated, be wholly paid by the call of 3s. 6d. share.

There were originally 10,000 shares, of which 3602 have been forfeited, and divisible among the present holders.

The property of the company consists of six sections of land situate on Brown's Creek, near Guyra, and extensive smalling works and other premises on the land.

TERMS, CASH.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGGERS.

BURNS BAY, LANE COVE.

These beautifully situated FARM and EXTENSIVE ORCHARD and VINEYARD, with homestead comprising 34 ACRES, extending from Burns Bay to the Tambourine Bay Road, well known as the property of the late Col. Cockburn.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on **TUESDAY, the 4th October, at 11 o'clock,**

The above described valuable property, on **BURNS' BAY, LANE COVE.**

Full particulars of which will appear in a future issue.

Light Ground Trains.

THIS DAY, 22nd, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction their Rooms, Pitt-street, **THIS DAY, 2 o'clock** light ground plots.

Terms, liberal.

Sewing Trains.

THIS DAY, 22nd, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction their Rooms, Pitt-street, **THIS DAY,**

I pass sewing twine. Terms at sale.
 Drapery, Fancy Goods, Clothing, &c., &c.
 Just landed, ex Nimereah and Whitehall.
 THIS DAY, 22nd,
 FRIDAY, 23rd.
 At 11 o'clock each day.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO.
 received instructions to sell by auction
 at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
 A respectable consignment of drapery, fancy
 clothing, &c., &c.
 Terms, liberal.
 Boots and Shoes,
 Just landed, ex Nimereah.
 J. Davies and Sons
 F. Beacock
 Hoxton and Co.
 And other well known makers,
 TUESDAY, 27th, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO.
 received instructions to sell by auction
 at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 27th,
 at 11 o'clock, a consignment of
 boots and shoes,

well known makes.
 Terms, liberal.
THIS DAY, September 22nd, at 11 o'clock.
 Without Reserve.
 1 Case Gamois Skins
 1 ditto Cloths
 10 ditto Pickles
 2 Bales Woolenies
 2 Cases Wax Tapes (1000)
 600 Boxes State Fencil
 Toys, Fancy Goods
 Pocket Cutlery, Cans, &c.
M^R. JOHN SOLOMON will sell
 public auction, at his Rooms, 309, Ge
 street, **THIS DAY,**
 The above.
 Terms, cash.
FRIDAY, 23rd September, 1864.
 Table Cutlery
 Pocket ditto
 American Chairs
 Chess Cutlery
 Sundries, &c.
 To Ironmongers, Cutlers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the
Auction Rooms, on **FRIDAY, 23rd Sep-
ber, 1864**, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 packaged table cutlery
1 ditto pocket ditto
50 cased American chairs
20 chaff cutters
Lots of sundries, &c.

To close the Auction Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron,
6, 7, and 8 feet.
Packed in lead-lined cases.

To Ironmongers, Builders, Contractors, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received in-
structions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms
on **FRIDAY, 23rd September**, at 11 o'clock precisely,
30 cased galvanized corrugated iron, packed in
lined cases, viz.,
7 cased galvanized corrugated iron, 6 feet
13 ditto ditto ditto, 7 feet
10 ditto ditto ditto, 8 feet.

Terms at sale.

**50 ACRES COAL LAND, COAL CREEK, BUTTE
5 ACRES LITTLE ROCK CREEK OR WAVELEY
4 ALLOTMENTS, TOWN OF BUTTE**

30 ACRES MEADOW FLAT, SATURDAY ROAD, 100 ACRES POMPY'S CAMP, near HYDAL, 100 ACRES OF GLADSTONE, 100 ACRES IN 3 BLOODS, TOWN OF ALBURY, 2 BLOODS at GOSFORD, 1 BLOOD, TOWN OF GLADSTONE.

T W. BOWDEN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on **THURSDAY**, the 11th of October, 1894, the following property:

Lot 1.—A 50-acre farm, known as Coal Cliff, dist. Wollongong, north of Bulli, and close to the COAL PIT, having a considerable frontage to the Coal Range cut in the Wollongong, and a large area, abounding with coal and shale—surface covered with ferns and forest-pines. Water bore and permanent. The farm is bounded on the south one and a half mile, bounded by Chippewah and Bligh.

Lot 2.—A choice selection at Waverley, comprising 5 acres 55 perches, with long frontage to a main road being Lot 5 in the Little Gosport plan, bounded the east by Lewis, and north by Brown and 1 mile on the direct road to Dr. Dickson's, branches from Arden-street.

Lot 3.—Four allotments at St. Leonard's, each containing 2 acres 2 perches, or thereabouts, being 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the Little Gosport plan.

Lot 4.—30 acres of land at Meadow Flat, of

3. Drunkard's Meadow Flat (in, on the Bathurst
 4. road) and the 100-acre portion of the 1000-acre
 5. of Solitary Creek, near Rydal. The creek
 6. flowing through the farm. There is also a road run-
 7. ning through the farm, and the 100-acre portion
 8. being about the eighth of a mile. From the village
 9. Rydal the distance is about a mile.
 10. Lot 3.—100-acre barn, within three-quarters of
 11. a mile of the 100-acre portion of the 1000-acre of
 12. River, facing on both sides.
 13. Lot 7.—An allotment, 2 roads, in the town of A-
 14. lford, 1000-acre.
 15. Lot 8.—An allotment, 1 road, town of Gorrard.
 16. No. 19 of section 7, fronting George's-road.
 17. Lot 9.—An allotment, 1 road, town of Gladstone.
 18. No. 15 of section 7.
 19. All Grants from the Crown.
 20. Plans of some of the properties on view at the Room
 21. in the Supreme Court of New South Wales,
 22. Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 21st September, at 11
 23. o'clock.
 24. **ON SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 11**
 25. **o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises**
 26. **occupied by the defendant, James McNeill, George-**
 27. **town, opposite to the Rydal Road, the Sheriff**
 28. **will cause to be sold, public sale, the same as**
 29. **a quantity of household furniture, three carriages**
 30. **(two painted red, a quantity of harness, etc.**

member of this so-called Local Court, and that so

number of the so-called Local Court, and that an advertisement appeared in the *Burrangong Star*, naming one William Archer and a Mr. Patrick O'Flanagan as candidates for the suffrages of their brother miners, and Mr. Charles Allen (formerly of the *Star*) as their retired opponent. He says, in consequence of the "doings above" the O'Flanagan affair," tells his tale thus:—"I saw Burns in Burrows-street, and asked if he knew Archer and O'Flanagan?" He said, "They are mythical persons, and cannot be said to exist." I wrote one advertisement, and Winchcomb then, and had them inserted in the *Star* newspaper." Upon this and sundry other evidence going to the credit of the local court, Mr. Patrick O'Flanagan was convicted of a misdemeanor, and sentenced to a term of six months in the gaol for conspiracy, it having been ascertained that in consequence of representations said to have emanated from the chairman and Winchcomb, the Minister for Lands had been induced to transmit a sum of some £14 as for the expense of a solicitor, and to consent to the issue under remand till to-morrow. The inspector justified the step he has taken on public grounds, and it is undeniable that very prejudicial statements have been made in connection with the case, and that, if true, he should be glad to see Mr. Burns's own interests served. Several elections—in fact they seem to have been the main business of the Court—have taken place, and if the allegations made in the *Star* are true, the result is not easily obtainable, being a mere question of sentiment, and is certainly remarkable that where such a case has become so much a matter of necessity this local Court has been rented, repaired, furnished, members elected, and a committee appointed with a salary of £210 a year, all practices for unlawful intents and purposes, to a Court in name, without power to make, or make to enforce, its decisions, and possessing neither the right nor the power to interfere in any manner, in respect. Speaking of the local court, the *Star* writes: "Mining matters and business generally were a more cheering aspect until the perfect deluge of rain which set in on Wednesday night last, continuing all the day, and bringing all miners up with a round of water, a turn of the screw to their kind. As the weather promise is however again afforded."

"As I told you in my former letter, the "Chinese question," that is the Chinese question of Old Burrangong, a quiet, but the pro and anti Chinese "game" still going on, has been the subject of much been made in the Police Courts to the great amusement of idlers, and annoyance, and even contempt, of others frequenting that classed arena, and foreign visitors who have presented the recurrence of the scenes which have taken place. Whether the Chinese are or are not to mine or reside upon Burrangong, there can be no excuse for resident miners as they have been badgered. As one of them said to me, "I have been badgered for years, and the countrymen—tell him no come one day, come next day. Next day you tell him, no come again," and this is something like the fact, for in the beginning of July a batch of Chinese were discharged. As is said, the local Court has been the theatre of Chinese proceedings determined to test the rights of the Chinese. Two men having been fined, two others were found again brought up who possessed miners' rights. On the 16th of July they were charged before the bench with mining beyond the boundary claimed for Chinese. They pleaded, and without waiting to hear any arguments in support of their rights so to mine within the then proclaimed boundary, the police magistrate hastily and unduly discharged them, adding, "that he could see no ground for the claim." The Chinese, however, holding a miner's right from mining, held no other alien." Now the least he could have done was to have felt his way, and, if in doubt, have referred to the Attorney-General for advice. The magistrate, however, to do so, would have told his decision was wrong. Upon this other Chinese are brought up, and even more hastily, if possible, fined £5 each. Then came the prohibition order, and the Chinese wrote their friends in hundreds beyond the boundary, and the Chinese are brought up in batches and fined. This goes on, all suddenly, or Monday last, the magistrate again alters his mind and discharges about thirty, who had been brought up, meaning a further lessening of the number. Upon this some angry telegram (which the magistrate should certainly have kept to himself), passed between the Government and him, and finally, on Thursday, other Chinese are again fined; thus making a number of lessening of the number. I said before, proper consideration in the first instance, would have been but a very simple affair. The prohibition Chinese party are going to try another prohibition, but upon a point which, so far as the introduction of the Chinese into the country is concerned, is wholly in their favour, be of little service. It is, I believe, whether those Chinese who held miners' rights prior to 23rd August when the new proclamation issued, are affected by that proclamation—after all but a few days, the local Court has been the theatre of Chinese proceedings. I had intended referring to, but I said that I have necessarily spun out my letter, and must therefore, defer allusion to them till my next.

THE LAOHLAN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE *Laohlan Star* rose above the literary horizon to-day, and shed its first rays of newspaper intelligence upon the citizens of Forbes, who were looking out with considerable curiosity for the appearance of a new paper. The first columns are dedicated to the consideration of the various arguments in support of "Judicial Oaths," and the writer goes in boldly for the abolition of the present system of swearing in our courts of law. There is a considerable amount of assumption in the argument, and the writer, in his own words, "expresses his views." One of his objections to the present system is, that it tends to the display of pharisaism, and "sectarian exhibitions" in our "halls of justice." This appears to me to be a far-fetched conclusion. The only ground for the present system of oaths is to reach the conscience of the individual who is sworn, and what matters it to the society, that this is done diversely, or according to the witness's theological creed, or how it may be done? The witness is a man, and men of faith necessitate different forms or modes of procedure in getting at the truth; and I certainly cannot see where the Phariseism lies, and am of opinion that the sectarian exhibitions of which he complains are of no more consequence than the sectarianism of a uniform system may not be adopted which would apply to all cases is a question well worthy of consideration, but the reasons must be strong, and not necessarily an overpowering one, which would demand the abolition of the present system of "Judicial Oaths." The public would require to be well satisfied that their persons and properties were likely to be well protected by the simple affirmation as of witness solemn sworn testimony of the ordinary run of witnesses, that they were not to do so sweeping a change. I have not time, however, to pursue the subject further.

As a piece of news, I may state that the incident out of which the article in question arose was the incident spoken of by a witness in a petty larceny case, who refused to be sworn upon it. The attorney for the prisoner at once objected to his evidence, and the bench in compliance with the law of the case accordingly refused to take it. Happily such incidents are of no consequence hereabouts, and I hope through out the colony.

Ben Hall and his mates appear, for the present, to have retired from business, ensconced, no doubt, in some out-of-the-way nook or corner, of which our alarmists are so fond of telling us. They are, however, no longer where they are supposed to be, and it is to be hoped that the chances of a highwayman's career. Late experience, however, has convinced him to the contrary, and it is reported that the contemplation of success is so far from rendering him rather uncomfortable. The stranger has again been seen at Billabong within the past few days, but beyond this naked fact no particulars have transpired. Whether anything is being done towards effecting the capture of the "old man," is a question to which I have no answer. It is kept very quiet, and it is to be hoped that there has been too much publicity connected with the movements of the police.

The meeting in connection with the hospital resulted in the appointing of a committee of management, consisting of Governor, the Hon. Mr. Macleay, Messrs. Squatters, &c., and the opening of a subscription list. A number of subscriptions were paid in, and a secretary and treasurer appointed, both honorary. Nothing of moment, I believe, has been done since the meeting, and it is to be hoped that at the next another meeting. The difficulty in this case, and all similar movements is a financial one. The digging community here is poverty stricken, with very rare exceptions, our commercial men are busy with their own affairs, and the few who are not have not, of late, supplied the ranks of the emigrants. It is with any number of the Court. The appeals to the

[illegible]

and had picked and eaten some currants. She heard her mother calling for her on Saturday, and went to get out, but could not.—S. A. Register, August 26.

VICTORIAN ACCLIMATIZATION SOCIETY.—The usual business of the Council of the Acclimatization Society was transacted yesterday. A report was read from Mr. Haffie, giving a very encouraging account of the progress made at the society's depot in Philip Island. Mr. Haffie says:—"The hares, Australian quail, and mallards birds, have weathered the first season, and the latter are doing well. The quail are local in their habits, never going any distance from where they are turned out, and so I have constant opportunities of seeing how they get on. I look upon them as fully established, and this breeding season will give ground to the country. The other birds turned out were partridges, Indian partridges, starlings, woodcock, &c., are of a wilder nature and of a more nomadic habit. As to the first-named birds, and, therefore, are best and seldom seen since they were liberated, they have taken themselves to the scrubby and more sheltered parts of the north side of the island, where it is most difficult to find them, but I have no doubt they are as healthy and vigorous as when they were first liberated." A lengthened discussion followed more generally than has hitherto been done. It was of the purpose, unanimously felt that the objects of an acclimatization society should be to give rise from the functions of a zoological society, and it was admitted to be a very difficult thing to draw the line between the one and the other. It was proposed to keep for a time in confinement, for the purpose of increasing the number, of the Australian quail, and a square box was put in the council to liberate, as far as possible, the animals of which there are sufficient numbers to be bred, was carried, and the stock committee was requested to bring up a report on the subject as early as convenient.—Argus, September 8.

FEDERAL MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.—It is a boast of the British and of the British that there is in their army no such thing as corporal punishment. But of corporal punishment there are more forms in the world than one. It is true that I have never seen the lash used, but American ingenuity has not been slow to find a substitute. A favourite mode of punishment, instituted by courts-martial, is the old-fashioned torture of the press, once common in the British army, but long since discarded as barbarous. The victim is lying on his thumbs to a beam, so that his toes are just at one end of a wooden frame for that purpose into the ground. Thus he remains for half an hour or more, and as he frequently the beam, he falls in a convulsion, and is carried away to it was with a different form of punishment not unlike the cage of the Chinese, is that of the "barrel." A heavy cask, one inch or to one and a half hundred weight, having an end cut out, and a square hole cut in the middle, a man's head is got through, and the sharp edges on the shoulder of the culprit, who is thus for many hours marched round the camp between a file of soldiers with fixed bayonets. This is described by a soldier of the present war as being a very terrible punishment, for, though to a strong man the weight at first not great, it soon begins to give great torture, the sharp edges cutting deeply into the shoulders. Indeed, but few get through a long punishment without being maimed for ever. The bayonets frequently are carried to the guard-house as trophies. Not many days passed in Camp Ross without the infliction of these and other punishments upon the soldiers of the corps. The punishment of a short stay in the stocks of delinquents during my short stay was not far from the infliction of these cruel punishments.—Dickens's "All the Year Round."

THE VILLAGE CHURCH.—After a long separation from my family, the kind interest of my commanding officer obliging me to give the rare privilege of leave absence for ten days. I was with a heavy anxiety and dread that I anticipated being once more within the walls of my home—so many changes had taken place since I had entered the army that I could not but be surprised to find that there was an excitement about first meeting my father and his friends that enabled me to control my emotion. Many old friends came to welcome me with a heartiness found only in the country, where neighbours journey and meet each other face to face. The first night I was compelled sleep on retiring to my chamber, and, during the day, there was so much to relate and discuss, that the mind was in continual exercise. But we cannot warm, clear Sabbath morning comes; and we are well of our village, and the church is a worship there. Once more we were within the sacred walls. The chancel, the pews, the aisles were the same. Many faces, many voices, many of the faithful friendship, were seen at their accustomed place. The day was the day of our youth, excepting that Time had whitened the hair and left his marks upon those who counted brown. The mind, removed from passing scenes, was free to meditate the presence of the Lord, and, but who were gone for ever. There was a place where our pure, refined, gentle, and ever devoted mother sat; there the bench on which she sat; there, the rail over which she received the Holy Sacrament. Tall Sacerdotal robes were laid aside. Never would their light rest upon us again. We can approach her no closer than her simple coat of the retired country churchyard. The music of the choir completed the melting influences of that sacred hour. The meeting before the presence of the Lord, the consciousness of the real surroundings, the mind pictured the scenes of boyhood—how happy then, how unclouded by every charm that made home happy and home the welcome back at evening, the tender remembrance, the yearning, the sympathy in sorrow, a brief almost a pleasure. And now, how changed!—Jones Journal.

A DUEL AFTER THE DUEL.—A letter from Naples (the 11th inst.) says:—"The first grand gala, given yesterday by Prince Humbert, in aid of the Neapolitan society, was most brilliant. More than 3500 persons were present, and dancing was kept up to a late hour. The evening, however, was saddened by a regrettable accident. A discussion, in which some words were exchanged, led to a duel between the Duke de Saint Arpino and Prince Colonna, brother of the Syndic of Naples. The cause of the duel was an act of forgetfulness which had interrupted the service of the regatta. The Duke de Saint Arpino, who, having dined in the quadrille with Prince Humbert, ought, according to etiquette, to have supped at the Prince's table. The Duke de Saint Arpino having given his address to Prince Colonna, the meeting before the presence of the Lord, the consciousness of the real surroundings, the mind pictured the scenes of boyhood—how happy then, how unclouded by every charm that made home happy and home the welcome back at evening, the tender remembrance, the yearning, the sympathy in sorrow, a brief almost a pleasure. And now, how changed!—then shock hands.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. FRANK WATSON are invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased son JAMES, to be held at the residence of Mr. New Ward Las, Dowling-street, THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, at three o'clock: JAMES WATSON, undertaker, South End Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JOHN SOWNERS are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will move from his late residence, 40, Marston-street South, THIS DAY, at ten o'clock. R. B. AUSTIN, undertaker, South End Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of ROBERT HARDY, deceased, are invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased Daughter, JESSIE, THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON, 2nd instant, the procession to move from his late residence, 10, St. George's-street, No. 7, Stanley-street, at 2 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, South End Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM WATSON are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his deceased son, ALFRED, the proceeds to be given to the "Barnard's Charity," No. 7, Stanley-street, THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, and then to proceed to Handwich Cemetery. RICHARD SWITSON, undertaker, South End Road.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Subscription—4d per annum; if sent through the Post Office, 6d per annum.

CASES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines, under ..	One shilling.
Three lines, ditto ..	Two shillings.
Four lines, ditto ..	Three shillings.
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Six lines, ditto ..	Five shillings.
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